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the philosophy of business, for his mind was too intent upon telling the story of the best existing practices.

The purpose Mr. Shaw had in mind was to make a start toward a science of business, comparable, perhaps, to the science of chemistry; that is, he hoped to isolate from a large number of generalizations concerning business a few that would have the standing of laws, so that, given certain data about a business one might predict certain results. Dr. Jones had no such mighty task; his purpose was to relate simply and clearly the practices in business that experience taught were most beneficial. It is true that Dr. Jones desired to make it unquestionable that scientific method was applicable to business, and also that the concepts of welfare and service had a definite place in industry, but he had no especial intellectual ax to grind.

Unlike Mr. Shaw, Dr. Jones has given us a well organized work. It is a straightforward, connected story. As a textbook, it ought to be well received, and as a part of a business man's library, it should prove an asset.

MALCOLM KEIR.

University of Pennsylvania.

LABOR LEGISLATION

BARNETT, GEORGE E. and McCABE, DAVID A. *Mediation, Investigation and Arbitration in Industrial Disputes.* Pp. viii, 209. Price, \$1.25. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1916.

This book is intended to offer in condensed, summary form a review of the experiences of the Massachusetts, Ohio and New York State arbitration systems, and the proposals submitted by the authors to the United States Industrial Commission for a State and national system of mediation, investigation and arbitration.

It contains much illustrative matter describing the activities of these three State boards up to 1914. It points out the highly satisfactory and successful results of mediation, the almost entire absence of arbitration outside of the shoe industry in Massachusetts, the growing trend towards investigation of disputes, and the need for a scientific, comprehensive statement of principles to be followed in government settlement of disputes, in order that the experience of the successful States may be generally adopted elsewhere. The systems described are not presented as "cure-alls." Clearly-marked limits, even to mediation, are set forth. The attitude of the authors is impartial and practical, and the treatment of the subject is scholarly. It might be wished that the results of the last three years be included in the book. The appendices contain the Newlands Act and the recommendations of the Industrial Commission on mediation, arbitration, etc.

J. T. Y.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

COMPTON, WILSON. *The Organization of the Lumber Industry.* Pp. x, 153. Price, \$2.00. Chicago: American Lumberman, 1916.

The author has given us a history of the lumber industry and its organization in the United States. By means of an analysis of *prices*, he has sought a solution

of the economic problems associated with lumber from tree to ultimate user. A rather novel method of employing *relative* prices was made necessary by the character of the source material to which the author had access. One important chapter treats the organization of the lumber industry for production; a second deals with the organization for distribution, while a third has to do with the ownership and prices of standing timber.

A reader becomes somewhat annoyed that an otherwise careful work is impaired by the ineffectiveness of the essential charts. The author frequently tries to show too many things on one chart and forgets to make the cross-square lines of the graph paper. As a consequence, the charts fail to convey the maker's idea and the curves hang unattached in mid-air. In other respects the book is unusually good.

M. K.

COTTER, ARUNDEL. *The Authentic History of The United States Steel Corporation.*

Pp. x, 231. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Moody Magazine and Book Company, 1916.

This book narrates the principal events preceding and leading up to the incorporation of the greatest industrial enterprise in the world. It also sets forth the objects and policies of the company and the results therefrom upon labor and industry in general. Most of the story is drawn from the testimony in the government suit for the dissolution of the Corporation, but this already published material is supplemented by information obtained personally from the promoters and officers of the Company. Some of the salient features of the book are descriptions of the Tennessee Purchase, the development of export trade, the integration of the Corporation, the artificially created steel towns and the movement for safety, sanitation and welfare within the steel works.

When one takes into consideration that the book is dedicated to Elbert H. Gary and that the author is frankly prejudiced in favor of the Corporation, and when one makes allowances for such freely admitted bias, one finds that there is much in the book that is commendable. It might be unfortunate to give wide circulation to this "authentic" history if it were the only one extant, but as long as one may consult Bridges' *History of the Carnegie Steel Company* for the facts that Cotter left out of his particular work, then it is highly desirable in the interest of fair-mindedness to have a book that gives a plain and interesting statement of the Corporation's side of the case.

The book is admirably illustrated.

M. K.

STATISTICS

DUDLEY, WILLIAM A. *Finance and Life Insurance.* Pp. 227. Price, \$5.00. Mexico, Missouri: Missouri Printing and Publishing Company, 1916.

The plan of the book is excellent, but the workmanship is extremely careless. Mr. Dudley's purpose is the brief presentation of the elementary principles of *logarithms*, interpolation, probability, compound interest and discount, annuities